

A Solemn Requiem Mass.
Sofia, November 19.—A solemn requiem mass in memory of the eight killed at the battle of Silenitza, fought in 1855 between the Bulgarians and the Servians, was celebrated today. All the officers of the army who were able to be present, as well as the representatives of the civil authorities and the diplomatic corps, were in attendance. The soldiers were massed and the square in front of the cathedral and the square in front of the

**Say That Section Has Not Had Its Share of
State Offices—A Mobilian Out as
a Candidate for Governor.**

the last days of the world's fair a young man from Montgomery was passing through the immense throng of people at Chicago,

A nice rain fell here last night, the first in several weeks. Its coming was waited with delight, as the dust had become very objectionable.

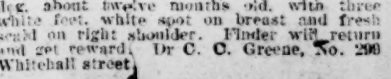
**Both Managers Voiced the Sentiments of
Their Men in Saying Atlanta Is the
Best Town They've Struck.**

dered to the president on the morning of the administration, has been accepted to take effect December 15th, and it is announced that General Doc, adjutant general


Rose, etc. Economy in their use
Flavor as delicately
and deliciously as the fresh fruit






**Closing the Freight Offices Earlier Is Met
with Some Opposition—Move-
ments of Receiver Corner.**



Barley, Cordle, Ga.; H. O. Wrenca, C. Waley,
Illinois; C. Peters, Madison, Ga.; W. S. Che-
neg, Marietta, Ga.; John Rosenthal, Bail-
more; E. T. Miller, Augusta, Ga.





ALL-ST








四



MAIL



"BLACK AND WHITE,"
 Men's Suits,
 Ties, Imported
 Worsted, Round,
 Breasted Sacks and
 Hats at \$15 a Suit,
 for less than
 your money back.
"Black and White,"

AT THE LOWEST

W. H. B. CO.
SAVANNAH, GA.
MEMBERS OF TIN PLATE
and Sheet Metal Workers.
STOCK.—

Machine. House Furnishing goods generally

EDUCATIONAL.

Consolid'n of GOLDSMITH & ST. LIVAN'S BUS. COLL.
 LEICESTER & SCHOOL OF MODERN LANG.

SULLIVAN
& CRICHTON'S
Business College
AND SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND
Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Telegraphy, Penmanship, etc.
Specialties: 1. Teachers. 2. Short, instructive
courses. More than 100 graduates in positions of honor.
Catalogues free. SULLIVAN & CRICHTON'S B'ns. Col-
lege Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.


STAMMERING Cured, advice free
School 334, South
First street, Brook-
lyn, N. Y.

The Berlitz School of Languages

17 E. Cain Street.
FRENCH, GERMAN AND SPANISH
 Taught by native teachers. Trial lessons free.
 E. COLLONGE, } Directors.
 E. WELLSHOFF, }

SOUTHERN SHORTHAND

---AND---

BUSINESS UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.

Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy
English, Art, etc., taught.
Over 6,000 graduates in positions.
Twenty teachers in faculty.
Handsome catalogue free.

THE ATLANTA SCHOOL OF ART,
THE "GRAND,"
Sachse Street, Atlanta, Georgia, will
Open about December 1st.
All Branches of Art Taught

System of teaching and advantages similar to those adopted in the best art schools of the world.

TERMS MODERATE.

Further particulars can be obtained from

ROBIN L. PALEY.

Manager and Director of Art, 630 Equitable
Building.
Apply at once for special rates.

It Is

China

China

And fine China at that,
you want for your table.

We handle the world-renowned HAVILAND brand, the finest and most stylish in the world.

It don't take so much
money to buy it, because
we suit the prices to the
times.

DOBBS, WEY & CO.

61 Peachtree St.,
ATLANTA, GA.

1

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The return portion of all tickets must be stamped by the secretary of the exposition within the exposition grounds before they are honored for passage.

THOMAS K. SCOTT, Acting Gen'l Man.
A. G. JACKSON, General Pass. Agent.
JOE W. WHITE, T. P. As. Augusta.
ed fri mon.

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily, per year . . . \$6.00
 The Sunday (20 to 25 pages) . . . 2.00
 The Daily and Sunday, per year . . . 8.00
 The Weekly, per year . . . 1.00
 All editions sent postpaid to any address.
 At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Contributors must keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will do so under no circumstances unless accompanied by return postage.

Nichols & Holliday, Eastern Advertising Agents, Address Constitution Building, Atlanta, Ga.

12 CENTS PER WEEK.

For The Daily Constitution, or 20 cents per calendar month. Sixteen cents per week for The Daily and Sunday Constitution, or 67 cents per calendar month; delivered to any address by carrier in the city of Atlanta. Send in your name at once.

TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., November 20, 1893.

Equitable Taxation in Sight.

It is safe to say that an income tax is favored by a majority of the ways and means committee, and it appears that it will be one of the provisions in the new tariff bill.

Some of the objections to the tax are of almost a puerile nature. Congressman Bourke Cockran, for instance, says that an income tax is class legislation of the worst character because it arrais the rich against the poor, and in such a contest the rich always come out ahead. The New York Tribune agrees with Mr. Cockran, and makes this point:

The problem is really this, whether a small number of persons, perhaps one in five hundred, of the population, can be made to pay a large part of the taxes for all the rest of the people.

Now, it must be evident to every thoughtful mind, so far from being class legislation, an income tax is directed not against classes or individuals, but against property or wealth. In point of fact, it is class legislation to have no income tax because wealthy persons whose property is in the shape of bonds, securities and invisible profits are then able to escape their just share of taxation. The Tribune's idea is hardly worthy of serious discussion. If a small number of people would pay a large share of the taxes under an income tax, it is equally true that the same conditions exist under our present system of taxing property. Would The Tribune have the owner of nine-tenths of the real estate in a village of 100 inhabitants pay only the one-hundredth part of the tax levied, or would it have him pay in proportion to his wealth?

There can be but one answer to such a question. The old threadbare arguments against the equitable income tax, advocated by Jefferson and satisfactorily tested in England during the past fifty years, no longer have any weight. The democrats on the ways and means committee have thoroughly studied the subject, and they seem to be convinced that the proposed tax is the fairest mode of meeting the deficiency in the treasury that will be caused by the coming reduction of the customs duties. Such a tax discriminates against nobody. It simply carries out the just and rational theory that wealth should bear its proportionate share of the expenses of the government which protects it and enables it to accumulate and find safe investment. It is all wrong to put a heavy tax on a man with a cottage or a farm and let the bondholder with an annual income of \$10,000 go scot free. The country is to be congratulated upon the growing popularity of the income tax.

No Room for a Third Party.

If there ever was a time when the third party had a favorable opportunity to make a good showing, it was in the recent state elections.

The fact that they had rolled up more than a million votes last year created the impression that they were gaining strength. It would not have been strange in an off year to find many of the dissatisfied elements in the two old parties rushing into the ranks of the new party. But nothing of the kind occurred. The elections are over, and the situation has been closely analyzed, and it now appears that the populists made a disastrous failure everywhere. The Boston Herald thus sums up the outlook:

There is no evidence of populists at all in Ohio or Iowa. In Kansas and in Nebraska they are getting back into the republican ranks, or preparing to join the democrats. Even in Colorado, it is doubtful if the silver issue is sufficient to keep them out of the old parties. In the south, the populist movement has never been much more than a bugbear. The vote of Virginia this year shows that it is not even equivalent to a revival of Mahometism in that state; all hopes of its success are likely to die out in South Carolina, and it will have no more than a still-born in Alabama.

Politically speaking, the democrats are likely to make more of than the republicans. The democratic power has at no time been shaken in the southern states, nor will it be until the republicans as a national party are recognized on another basis toward that section. Whenever there is hope of this, some force will come up to back it. In the west the democrats can hardly fail to gain by it. They always gain as a result of these new party movements. In addition, it can hardly be expected that the republican parties break up—as seems to be inevitably their fate—as democrats who have taken part in them almost all go back to their old association, while a good many populists fail to take this course toward their previous party. The democrats have been making steady gains in this way for full twenty years. They have never had a better opportunity to do this than they have in the case of the populist party.

That party is with them on the tariff question. Let them turn the attention of this country to tariff reform, and the tendency of those voters who have left their previous party allegiance cannot fail to be strongly to their side.

Substantially the same views have already been expressed in these columns. The defeat of the populists in Virginia and Nebraska was especially significant. If they could accomplish nothing in these two states, they have no grounds for anticipating a victory anywhere. It is the same old story. Third parties are always starting in this country. They make a

good deal of noise during a campaign or two and then disband without accomplishing anything.

The truth is, there is no need for a third party, and no room for it. The opposing theories of government are represented by the republicans and the democrats and they must fight to a finish. The dissatisfied voters in the democratic party are rapidly coming to the conclusion that it will not improve matters to join the third party and thus assure the triumph of the republicans, and the more thoughtful populists are inclined to admit that their best chance of obtaining financial relief and tariff reform is to get on the Chicago platform with the democratic masses and demand the redemption of its pledges.

The third party has had its brief day of dress parade, and the voters who drilled with it will now fall back into the ranks of the two old parties, and go to work to achieve practical results.

New Laws in Various States.

President Tucker, in his annual address before the American Bar Association, gave an interesting summary of some of the new laws recently enacted by various states.

Divorce laws have been tinkered with in several states. Absolute divorces are now granted in Rhode Island when the parties have been separated by mutual consent for ten years. In Colorado a divorce is granted when either of the parties has been an habitual drunkard for one year.

Michigan authorizes the courts to send any person convicted of drunkenness to a gold cure institute for treatment at public expense. Many states have passed laws providing for compulsory education and the punishment of truancy. Rhode Island and Minnesota will hereafter furnish free school books. Massachusetts has passed an act authorizing towns to furnish public play grounds.

Thirty-six states have adopted the Australian ballot, with modifications. Several states have passed laws requiring voters to possess certain moral and educational qualifications.

In California it is against the law to enclose a man's wages in an envelope on which any political matter is printed. In Wyoming it is a penal offense to discharge a man because he has been nominated for an office.

Many of these laws are commendable; some are in the nature of fanciful experiments, but upon the whole our legislative reforms seem to have in view the welfare of the people.

Brazil's New Emperor.

Prince Pedro, the son of the Count d'Eu, who has been proclaimed emperor of Brazil by the revolutionists, Admiral Mello, is doubtless very willing to mount the throne, but the chances are that he will have a hard road to travel.

The prince is the grandson of the late Emperor Dom Pedro, whose daughter Isabella, married the Count d'Eu, a member of the house of Orleans. He is a young man of twenty-eight, and has been until recently an officer in the Austrian army. "Whether he is in Brazil or is on his way to that country is not known at present, but in the course of a few days he is tolerably certain to be heard from. The Countess d'Eu is very unpopular in Brazil, and she has the good sense to recognize the fact that it would be impossible for her to regain the throne. Her son, however, is popular, and if the city of Bahia, the old stronghold of the imperialists, declares for him, it is quite likely that he will be successful.

Prince Pedro is descended from the great houses of Braganza, Hapsburg and Orleans. He is closely related to all the reigning sovereigns of Europe, and will naturally have their sympathy, and possibly their material aid. But much will depend upon the result of the great naval battle soon to be fought off the coast of Brazil by the fleets of Admiral Mello and President Peixoto. It is thought that the fight will be one of the most notable sea conflicts of the present generation, and its issue may decide whether Brazil is to remain a republic or restore the monarchy.

In the meantime, the probable course of the United States excites a good deal of speculation. If we are to uphold the Monroe doctrine, can we, after recognizing the Brazilian republic, permit a representative of the monarchical families of Europe to destroy the republic and set up an empire? The matter may give us trouble.

Not a New Thing.

"The rise of the short story in America," is a very familiar phrase these days, and we cannot understand why the writers who use it should be under the impression that the American short story is a new literary product.

A glance at the magazines and literary weeklies published fifty or sixty years ago will reveal the fact that the short stories of those days were just as good as any of the present generation. The old Graham's Magazine, edited by Edgar Allan Poe, who was the prince of short story writers, fairly sparkled with these bright bits of fiction, and the earliest numbers of Harper's, Putnam's, Peck's and Godey's magazines were not deficient in this respect.

But it is the fashion to speak of the short story as a newly developed form of fiction. Perhaps the editors and critics who indulge in this talk belong to that growing class of cultured Americans whose study of our literature has been confined to a few textbooks and compilations. We can account for it in no other way.

Before the war dozens of volumes of short stories were published that were equal to anything of the kind now in print. Why the writers of today so calmly ignore so much that is good in our past literature is a mystery. If they would read some of our old books and magazines their time thus employed would be well spent.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Mrs. Joshua S. Palmer, of Portland, Me., has discovered an important industrial process in a very extraordinary way. Mrs. Palmer has long been known to possess some extraordinary occult powers. It is said that she can take a scrap of any person's clothing, or any object intimately associated with him, and at once give an accurate description of his personal appearance, mental qualities, and more or less of his history. She can take any object in her hand and describe the place

whence it came and the associations connected with it. This remarkable faculty has been known to Mrs. Palmer's intimate friends for years and they have delighted in testing it. One day her husband gave her a bit of dried wood pulp. She had never seen any before and did not know what it was, but she at once described its nature and the processes through which it had passed. Not only that, but she perceived a simpler and cheaper process by which it could be made, and being something of a chemist she proceeded to experiment with it. Whatever may be thought of the manner in which she arrived at the discovery, it appears to have a very valuable one, and a company has been organized in Bangor, with a capital of \$100,000 to manufacture wood pulp according to Mrs. Palmer's method.

The Charleston News and Courier says: "Joe Chandler Harris ('Cleo Remus') passed through Savannah Thursday on his way to Beaufort and the sea islands. He is accompanied by an artist of Scribner's Magazine, Mr. Harris has been commissioned by Scribner to write up the islands after the storm and to give a detailed and illustrated account of the ravages of the August hurricane. He will take in the centuries and islands, the east, rounding Cape Fear and driving over the beach and devastated fields of the sea islands, where Miss Clara Barton, of the Red Cross mission, is now at work. Mr. Harris will be gone several days with the draughtsmen of Scribner's. The article which he will prepare will be brought out probably in March, and will be a graphic and interesting chapter on the suffering and ruin wrought by the great gale."

Of the 9,385 men who enlisted in the United States army last year 25 per cent were laborers. Other callings were represented as follows: School teachers, 62; students, 26; druggists, 29; photographers, 13; musicians, 21; lawyers, printers, 20; bookkeepers, tax, typewriters, 2; engineers, 75; cooks, 108; machinists, 106; farmers, about 1,200; and no occupation, 86.

Robert Louis Stevenson, with perhaps the first reputation among living writers of English fiction, is an encouraging example of what genius may accomplish in a short space of time. It is not many years since he landed in this country with weak lungs and no literary reputation, and valiantly essayed to market his wares with the publishers of books and magazines, who now are not only glad to pay him well for whatever he may furnish them, but even to pay other persons for critical articles upon the nature of his literary art.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Springfield Republican: If the tariff bill takes in the whole country, a southern or western democrat will not be capacious enough to take in the specter of a tariff which will take materials and tender to New England and Pennsylvania, where democracy does not flourish, and the business man as a government patron is an institution, there will not be the peace of popular contentment.

New York World: Why do not the opponents of an income tax bring out some fresh and really serious arguments against this simple, flexible and just system, instead of repeating the silly old objections? Here is The Tribune, for example, remarking that "the dishonest escape, while the more honest pay; a tax which offers a premium on false swearing, concealment of property and income, and all kinds of devices for cheating the government." What the Tribune means is that the tax is not open to the same objection? Does not a high tariff put a premium upon smuggling and false invoices? Is not a tax upon personal property promotive of concealment and evasion?

Baltimore Sun: The Wilson tariff bill will, we confidently anticipate, show that the president is the same statesman who wrote, "unfearful in 1857 and said that relief from untariffed exactions "may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we have secured by the tariff, but the value of the withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated," and added the pointed remark that "the question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant." In the same state paper, his historic tariff message of December, 1857, Mr. Cleveland committed himself to the position, that "the reduction of taxation should be so managed as to be necessary to the workingman or the loss of employment, his respect for the interests of his wages."

Equally explicit was his declaration, made in his letter of September 25, 1892, a representative of the Chicago movement, that it was "a waste of time to expect a tariff which would be a 'wage no extraordinary war upon any American interests.' " "We believe," he went on to say, "a readjustment can be accomplished without any such war, and we believe that the advantages of free trade material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful study of the tariff, and we believe that the tariff should be reduced to a level which will be a fair and equitable one."

AS TO '96.

Des Moines Leader, dem.: Bill McKinley will be an elegant mark for democratic ballots in 1896.

Washington Post, ind.: The premature presidential boom is a dangerous plaything. In fact, it is the Florentine ride of politics.

Milwaukee Sentinel, rep.: The proper man for candidate in 1896 will be discovered two years from next June and not a day earlier.

Philadelphia Times, dem.: Maybe McKinley is counting his presidential chances, but they're hatched in the Eastman's markets are counting Reed is bound to beat him.

New York Advertiser, rep.: We regard it as premature to say that the valiant McKinley is the only candidate to be thought of in connection with the republican nomination.

New York World, dem.: Tom Reed has not yet joined the McKinley presidential procession. On the contrary, he is disposed to attach a position of the Ohio victory to his own political train.

Boston Herald, dem.: John Sherman's remark that it is too early to nominate presidential candidates yet shows that there's at least one republican statesman who manages to keep cool nowadays.

Philadelphia Inquirer, rep.: Confidentially. The Inquirer doesn't mind saying that some arrangements will soon have to be made if a call is made for the McKinley ticket, and the McKinley flyer is to be avoided.

St. Louis Star-Sayings, rep.: How would Bakes and Algeid do for 1896? The democrats have no show, anyhow, and it would be wise for them to save their best efforts for races in which they have a chance to win.

Little Rock Gazette, dem.: The result of Tuesday's election was a terrible disappointment to Benjamin Harrison. It put an end to his self-announced presidential boom. McKinley and not Harrison will lead the forlorn hope of the republicans in 1896.

St. Louis Republic, dem.: McKinley is to be the republican candidate and Shermanism the republican platform. The republicans have decided that they will stand up and fight the elections of 1896, like the votes of the fifty-first congress, are democratic victories after all.

Duluth Tribune, rep.: There seems to be a pretty unanimous opinion throughout the country as to McKinley and the new republican nomination for the presidency. From Massachusetts to California republicans are shouting for him. He has surely taken Blaine's place as the popular republican idol.

Pittsburg Gazette, rep.: Harrison will no doubt be a strong candidate, and Reed will not be without a formidable following. Other leaders may force to the front in the month, but the chances favor McKinley, Harrison, or Reed, with a strong probability that the convention will award the prize to a western man.

Cleveland Leader, rep.: It is not likely that any Ohio man will be nominated by the democracy. If the honor goes west, Georgia, Indiana and Illinois will get it. But it is more than probable that the democrats will go to New York for a leader, where Mr. William C. Whitney, the most capable in training, might be induced to make the sacrifice.

Kansas City Star, ind.: Tom Reed is spoken of in an incidental way, and Alger, Sherman,

Robert Lincoln and other prominent republicans are complimented in the same manner, with an occasional flattering reference. But, years and they may change in the political situation within the next two or three years. It is manifest that at this time McKinley has the call.

Richmond Dispatch, dem.: It would be well for Mr. Harrison not to count any of his chances before they are hatched. A party that has the harness and the reins of a century is not to be blown out of existence by such a squall as that of Tuesday. Indeed, these reverses, if the lessons of them are rightly understood, may pave the way for a democratic success in 1896.

Philadelphia Record, dem.: Some newspapers, during the discussion of current topics, are dipping into the future for enlightenment. They suggest that President Cleveland be renominated in 1896. Nothing more untoward could happen Mr. Cleveland's administration than that it be should be set ablazing in his honor. He did neither a candidate himself nor undertake to name the next democratic candidate.

Milwaukee Journal, dem.: The combination of Reed and McKinley or McKinley and Reed for 1896 will not work. Neither would accept second place on the ticket and neither could be elected as the ticket of the 1896. The chances are that the rivalry between the two for the nomination will result in beating them both in the convention. The democracy could ask for nothing better than the nomination of either, particularly that of the Ohio candidate.

TARIFF TALK.

St. Paul Globe, dem.: Whatever meanings the elections may have a rejection of the decision of 1892 is not among them.

New York America, dem.: In about three weeks the new tariff bill will be ready. It will be an American tariff for the interests of Americans.

Kansas City Journal, rep.: The president can take his choice of the result to his tariff policy or his financial policy. To be correct, he should attribute it to both.

Pittsburg Gazette, rep.: Republicans will not fail to read aright the lesson of the elections and to govern themselves accordingly. It will be the duty of every republican to stand stiffly up for protection.

Pittsburg Dispatch, ind.: The Courier Journal says: "An off year is all very well, but there is no sense in overdoing the thing." The people are not overdoing the thing. They merely want to make themselves heard in that Washington tariff talker day.

Baltimore Sun, dem.: Happily there is a decided majority in both house and senate for tariff reform, and it may be consummated very early in the coming year. It is a good omen for the people, and it is as good omen as well as its friends desire its early consummation.

San Francisco Examiner, dem.: The democratic party has heard from the people once more, and the message is a plain one. The people who voted for Cleveland because they wanted tariff reform have shown their disapproval of his neglect to carry out his platform pledges.

Cincinnati Star, rep.: The lesson to be derived from the Ohio campaign is that the people have washed their hands of "tariff reform." They will henceforth cast their votes with that party which holds the industrial interests of this country to be paramount to those of Great Britain or of any other country.

Nebraska State Journal, rep.: The result will be another wrangle in congress. In which the tariff and the tariff will be the condition of the democratic party will be more clearly shown than ever. They will get a shambling, bulky, unseemly new tariff law, and after that a new congress and a change of administration.

Duluth Tribune, rep.: The tariff question will not be settled before 1896, unless the democrats back down from their free trade ideas and give us a tariff bill substantially like the McKinley bill, a law that, while it may make radical changes, will yet follow out the protection idea so fully as to protect our industries and all our labor.

Charleston News and Courier, dem.: Republican papers, when proclaiming that President Harrison will abandon his tariff reform policy because of the result of the gubernatorial elections in Ohio and Massachusetts, have evidently forgotten that he made the issue of tariff reform when he knew that it was his record as president and has never wavered since.

Philadelphia Record, dem.: Armed with the mandate of the whole people, congress will press on to the accomplishment of the work of tariff reform, paying little heed to the confused and contradictory attacks of the belated in an election in which national issues were but indirectly and remotely concerned. In order that the reform may be permanent it should be substantial, and thorough.

Kansas City Star, ind. dem.: The reformers of tariff will not be reasonable in the least, and without democratic hindrance is the fulfillment of the solemn pledge of the party. On this issue a stand must be up before the country and make good its promises. On this issue the republican party is elected president. There must be no dilution, no subterfuge for the dominant party. It has banded enough already. Stand by the platform and act quickly or fall from very incapacity and unworthiness.

TALK OF GEORGIA TOWNS.

The Eastman Times-Journal gives this good news: "Trade among our merchants has never been better than at present. A peep in the stores at almost any time of the week will convince you that the Eastman's merchants are enjoying a good business."

The Columbus Enquirer-Sun notes this sign of good times: "Several of the most sagacious and progressive agriculturists in Columbus predict an unusually good pecan crop. There is every indication that their expectations will be realized."

The Eastman Times-Journal has this additional note of prosperity: "Sweet potatoes and new syrup are now flowing from the farmers' pockets. They are both bringing good prices."

The Augusta Chronicle says: "Dr. J. L. M. Curry, while on his visit to Augusta, said to President Walsh that, notwithstanding all the great and good of the exposition, he was literally amazed at the magnitude and diversity of the displays and the eagerness of the people to see them."

St. Louis Star-Sayings, rep.: How would Bakes and Algeid do for 1896? The democrats have no show, anyhow, and it would be wise for them to save their best efforts for races in which they have a chance to win.

Little Rock Gazette, dem.: The result of Tuesday's election was a terrible disappointment to Benjamin Harrison. It put an end to his self-announced presidential boom. McKinley and not Harrison will lead the forlorn hope of the republicans in 1896.

St. Louis Republic, dem.: McKinley is to be the republican candidate and Shermanism the republican platform. The republicans have decided that they will stand up and fight the elections of 1896, like the votes of the fifty-first congress, are democratic victories after all.

Duluth Tribune, rep.: There seems to be a pretty unanimous opinion throughout the country as to McKinley and the new republican nomination for the presidency. From Massachusetts to California republicans are shouting for him. He has surely taken Blaine's place as the popular republican idol.

Pittsburg Gazette, rep.: Harrison will no doubt be a strong candidate, and Reed will not be without a formidable following. Other leaders may force to the front in the month, but the chances favor McKinley, Harrison, or Reed, with a strong probability that the convention will award the prize to a western man.

Cleveland Leader, rep.: It is not likely that any Ohio man will be nominated by the democracy. If the honor goes west, Georgia, Indiana and Illinois will get it. But it is more than probable that the democrats will go to New York for a leader, where Mr. William C. Whitney, the most capable in training, might be induced to make the sacrifice.

Kansas City Star, ind.: Tom Reed is spoken of in an incidental way, and Alger, Sherman,

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song for Thanksgiving.

A few late roses linger and sailing deck the soil,
 And the world is like a picture where the harvest smile to God;
 There's a greater joy in living—for no blessing He denies,
 And the sun's d'vine thanksgiving 'tits in increase to the skies!

Through the darkness and the danger—through the peril of the past,
 To the starry and stormless haven He has led our ships at last,
 And with richest treasures laden we have furled the flags above,
 For the garlands of His glory and the banners of His love!

Sing sweet thy sweet Thanksgiving, O, South! and ring ye bells,
 Till the world shall catch the chorus and the anthem heavenward swell!
 For His love and for His mercy—for His cross and chastening rod,
 For His tender benefactions, let the whole world thank its God!

Mr. D. L. Martin has associated himself with Mr. J. D. Stokes in the publication of The Eastman Times-Journal. The Times-Journal will be brighter than ever in the future.

The State fair is receiving considerable advertising from the press of the state.

The Exchange Flood.

He comes up every morning when the sun is shining bright;
 He takes a chair and makes us fear he'll linger till the night;
 And he rummages the papers, and he makes the wrappers fly.

From Tifton to Toledo—from Somerset to Sgit!
 He comes up every morning, and he always comes to stay—
 There's not a cyclone passing by could blow him out the way!

From Tifton to Toledo—from Somerset to Sgit!
 The current issue of The Confederate Veteran, published at Nashville, Tenn., contains a half-tone portrait of Mr. Henry Clay Fairman, editor of The Sunny South, with an appreciative notice of his work.

Most Editors Are.

While other folks taste turkeys sweet,
 And give a great Thanksgiving,
 He's grateful for a crust to eat,
 And thankful that he's living!

Took It Out in Trade.

What did the editor get for this big advertisement of Jones's whisky?
 "Thirty days!"

The Cochran Telegram is a small but newsy paper. It manages to cover the ground in the liveliest manner.

Kinder Querer.

Some folks say times is growin' good, an' that's what I say, too.
 For I'm the one who loves the sun an' thinks all skies is blue;
 But what gets past my callin', an' it's puzzlin' to my brain,
 Is the river keeps a-fallin' when they say there's been a rain!

The current issue of The Invention World carries ten pages with it. There is no end to the enterprise of the coronel who is at the head of it.

A Song of Dark Eyes.

Dark eyes, dark eyes, that dream beneath the glories of the sun;
 Over the dividing sea,
 Do winter nights, with all their songs and stories,
 Bring you one thought of me?

Dark eyes, dark eyes, that glisten where the light is;
 Over the dividing sea,
 Do you remember of a land where night is,
 Bring you one thought of me?

Columbus is a great city and The Enquirer, Sun, a prime factor in its growth. Under the management of Editor Richardson the daily newspaper, which illustrates the enterprise and growth of a progressive city, has made great headway.

Webster's Words.

From The Columbia Register:
 Daniel Webster said:
 "The nation can long remain free where the tendency of the laws is to create wealth in the hands of the few."

The great Massachusetts statesman and orator never gave utterance to a truer saying. These words should come as a solemn reminder to the statesman of the present day. They will prove their statesmanship by seeing what the common people have seen for years—that the tendency of the laws is to create wealth in the hands of the few, and securing the laws which are such a menace to this country's freedom.

Unfortunately statesmen are not as common or as powerful as men who will truckle to the money power. This was instanced by the dishonest statement of the president's wishes and interests and of every national platform by the silver legislation at the recent election. The statesman of the present day, if he is to prove his statesmanship by seeing what the common people have seen for years—that the tendency of the laws is to create wealth in the hands of the few, and securing the laws which are such a menace to this country's freedom.

From The New York World:
 A babel of voices confuses our ears in regard to what to tax and untax at the approaching session of congress.

It is a projected interest that poseth its money and its effort at the last election in a vain attempt to save the McKinley abolition of his duties. Having revised the tariff up to twenty times in thirty years, and reached the oppressive climax of a 47 per cent average duty, the republicans have the goodness to protest against any disturbance of the schedule!

Certain southern democrats, having helped to win two great tariff reform victories, now plead that the reform be applied to every article save their own. They plant themselves on their iron beds, coal mines and sugar mills, and while demanding free cotton ties, free hazzard and cheaper manufactured goods, plead for a retention of the taxes on raw materials.

Certain northern democrats, fearing the effect upon the wealthy class their action object to an income tax. They dread a tightening of potterable purses—strings when campaign funds are to be raised.

Both bands in deprecation of any increase in the internal taxes on their product, even though it would be too small to enhance the retail price of goods.

And so it goes. "Tax everybody but me," "Reform any abuse but mine," "Cut off all bonuses save ours"—this is the cry.

Poor human nature—it is so selfish and so small.
 These hard facts stand: The government must have \$50,000,000 more of revenue. The democratic party must reduce its pledge to repeal McKinleyism and to reform the tariff without fear or favor, or it will be kicked out of power.

Influenza in Barbaria.

Barbia, November 19.—There is an influenza epidemic in Barbaria. Nearly all the inhabitants in some villages in middle Franconia are prostrated from the disease and several deaths have already been reported.

GOSSIP OF A DAY.

One of the most prominent insurance men in America is in the city today—Colonel J. W. Alexander, vice president of the Equitable, Colonel Alexander and Mr. Henry Knowles, southern manager for this great company, are on a tour of the south and today will meet here the principle agents of the Equitable in Georgia, Alabama and Florida. It will be a business meeting, of course, but a pleasant feature will be a banquet—a sort of an Equitable love feast. Colonel Alexander and Mr. Knowles are at the Argon.

Another prominent insurance man who is at the Argon is Colonel John C. Young, of Louisville.
 "I shopped in to see the football game," said he last night, "and I certainly

Diamonds,

Watches,

Solid Silver,

Bridal Presents,

Engraving Wedding

Invitations.

J. P. STEVENS & Bro.,

47 Whitehall street.

lookout

for
thieves.

some unprincipled dealers are refilling "canadian club" whisky bottles with inferior spirits—don't allow them to rob you—be sure you get the genuine.

bluthenthal & bickart.

"b. & b."

whiskies and all kinds of liquors, marietta and forsyth. "four aces whisky." "cleveland club" beer.

After the Fall is Over

Now that the winter is on You will need one of our Mantels Just as sure as you're born. When father comes home to supper, Get after him, one and all, He'll want to come down and talk business.

After that bawl. Just get after the old man and make him come down and see us. A large stock of Mantels, Grates and Ties always on hand. MAY MANTEL CO., 115, 117 and 119 West Mitchell Street.

THE WIND UP.



IS VERY NICE NO DOUBT.

But the next thought should be to the A. L. Delkin Company who are also wound up with an elegant stock of Diamond Engagement Rings at prices ranging from \$5 to \$500. 63 Whitehall street, next to High's.



JAMES E. HICKEY,

DEALER IN

Fine Vehicles and Harness

Horse and Dray Covers,

No. 27 WEST ALABAMA STREET.

Full line of Horse Blankets and Fur and Plush Robes.

Telephone 782. Agent for the Birmingham Wagon Company, Birmingham, N. Y., celebrated make of the buggies, surreys and spring wagons. aug20-ly 1st col 3p

SATZKY,

The Tailor,

9 Alabama Street,

Between Whitehall and Broad.

Stylish Goods Always on Hand.

HYDE & HENRY

Designers, Wood Engravers, Half Tones

and Photo Engraving.

712 North Broad street, Room No. 1, Atlanta, Ga.

A Guaranteed Cure

FOR THE

Opium Habit.

We guarantee to cure the opium, morphine, laudanum and narcotic habits in fifteen days or no pay for treatment. Board and attention, no matter how long followed nor quantity taken, for how many failures may have been made in efforts to effect a cure. Our treatment is harmless and leaves the patient with no need of opium in any form. Near Austell, Ga. Correspondence confidential. Dr. A. L. Delkin, 63 Whitehall Street, or Lock Box 5, Austell, Ga.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining in Atlanta, Ga., postoffice undelivered November 18, 1893. Persons calling will please say "advertiser," and give date. One cent must be paid on each undelivered letter.

Ladies' List.

A.—Mrs. L. J. Allen, 129 Church; Louise Archer; Miss Sarah Atkinson, West End, 2. B.—Mrs. Dick Bowman; Madeline Benz, Face Planch Company; Mrs. Susan Beal. C.—Miss Eliza Clay, 220 Decatur; Mrs. Lou Clayton; Miss Laura Carroll; Mrs. Mattie Clark, 7 Paven street; Mrs. Mary Calaway, Georgia railroad and Butters; Mrs. Xanthe Cosner, 120 Glenn; Miss R. A. Clark, 64 Larkin; Mrs. Nellie Clarendon, West End. D.—Miss Carrie Duncan, 105 Ellis street; Amy Dunlap, 8 Keson street; Miss Mattie Duran, care Empire Printing Company; Miss Hattie David, 132 Walker; Mrs. Nellie Dunlap; Miss Sallie Duncan. E.—Mrs. Alice Ellison, care F. E. Ellison; Miss Lela Everson, 15 Belmont. F.—Miss Annie Fryer; Miss Eudine Fehner; Miss Orrine Fuller, North Forsyth street; Miss M. Fleming, 47 Peachtree. G.—Mrs. Agnes E. Grant, 135 Smith; Mrs. Clara Griffin, 238 Chosant; Miss Lena Gertrude; Mrs. J. A. Hill, 25 Fraser; Miss Minnie Hughes, 108 Southern avenue; Mrs. Nora Mayes Hood, 21 West Fair; Mrs. Sarah Heyman, 122 West Peters, 2. H.—Miss Lela V. Irvine. I.—Miss Lela Jackson, No. 238; Mrs. Nettie Johnson, 129 Ivy street; Mrs. M. E. Johnson; Miss Sarah B. Jenkins. L.—Mrs. C. E. B. Loveless, 114 Mangum; Miss Dixie Lawrence; Miss Ellen Lango, 311 Whitehall. M.—Mrs. Annie Means; Mrs. Bettie Moreland, 52 Simpson; Mrs. Lora Madrox, 69 Thurgood; Miss Mary E. Martin and sister, 75 Cone; Miss Bala McMillan, 90 Wheat. O.—Miss Alice Osgood. P.—Em Pate; Miss Louisa Parsons; Mrs. Nancy Parks, 62 Marietta. R.—Miss Hattie Ryce, 172 Belle street; Miss Mary Robson, 27 Larkin; Miss Maud Ross. S.—Miss Caroline Smith; Miss Annie L. Shuter, 117 Hance; Mrs. A. R. Spencer, Whitehall street; Mrs. Emma Slaughter; Miss Ella Smith, 215 Decatur; Maria Stokes, Auburn avenue; Miss Mollie Smith, care M. S. Smith, Golden avenue; Sophia Schlosser; Mrs. W. B. Stanley. T.—Miss Emily Teber, Highland north. W.—Mrs. Alice Wiggins; Mrs. Jane Wheeler.

Gentlemen's List.

A.—W. L. Andrews. B.—A. M. Bishop; Daniel Blount; F. C. Blazen; Eugene Brown, 200 Washington; J. H. Carroll; A. Hall & Co.; J. H. Maratta; L. H. Bray, No. 92; Walter L. Beck, 2. C.—Rev. G. H. Carter; Herbert Crabtree; Miss Curry, West End; Richard Henry Conn; R. F. Catter, 33 Night Caky, 133 Bottles street; Tom Chubb. D.—Eugene Duff; Henry Dickson, E. T. V. and L. railroad shop. E.—James H. Egan; Sila Evans, 128 Erray street. G.—A. M. Gage; C. Gagliardi; Edward Grace; Henry C. Gross; H. C. Glass; J. W. Gans. H.—Dad Hammond; H. M. Halbert, 55 Wheat; William P. Holly. J.—B. J. Johnson; Frank Johnson, Markham street; James Johnson, 30 Walnut; Thomas Jackson, 254 Johnson street. K.—J. T. Kirk. L.—Dave Lofton, 37 Powell; Frank Lockler; E. Luckas. M.—C. Marks; P. L. Miller, 150 Marietta; H. J. Mullins, Equitable building; Jimmie Mann, 24 North Myer; P. H. Morrison; George F. McMillan; J. H. McGarrick; Peter McNate, colored, Decatur street. N.—William A. Palmer. O.—Rev. A. C. Rode; Lucius Rogers, 323 Whitehall; William Rodling, 57 Lynch's Alley. S.—C. R. Smith; E. O. Smith; Abram Spring, A. H. Summers; Caesar Skates, E. T. V. and G. shops; H. T. Summers; J. P. Stokes, E. T. shops; J. W. Stokes; James Stearns, 258 Wheat; Oscar Stoughton, 14 Marietta. T.—R. W. Turner. U.—Mr. Vandusen, 103 S. Pryor. V.—A. P. Welch; L. P. Walsh, Peachtree street; C. Walton; Felix Wilson; Frank Wainman; John B. Wheeler; Ernest Walker. W.—Meador; B. L. Warren, colored; W. P. Whorter; W. H. Whedding.

Miscellaneous.

Carter Bros.; Grady & Price; Thompson & Thorp. To insure prompt delivery have mail directed to street and number. J. R. LEWIS, Postmaster. E. F. BLODGETT, Superintendent.

In Olden Times

People overlooked the importance of permanently beneficial effects and were satisfied with transient action, but now that it is generally known that Syrup of Figs will permanently cure habitual constipation, well-informed people will not buy other laxatives, which act for a time, but finally injure the system.

Wanted, Wood Turners.

I want to contract with a first-class wood turner to turn and bore porch columns by the thousand; to be turned out of express; parties to furnish their own power; can give work all winter. Address: P. B. WATKINS, Corner Fourth and Gay, Columbus, O. nov14-4t col

Christmas Presents.

You can make twelve elegant Christmas presents to twelve of your relations and best friends for from \$4 to \$8 by sitting now for a dozen of my latest photographs. How can you provide twelve as satisfactory presents for twelve persons for the same amount of money? Come now while the weather is pleasant and before the holiday rush, and I will give you the finest work ever sent my establishment, and you worry as to how to provide presents will be over. Also, a special reduction on life-size crayon portraits for the holidays. Please your order at once or you will be too late. C. W. MOTES, 34 Whitehall Street. nov14-1m

PERSONAL.

C. J. Daniel, wall paper, window shades, furniture and room moulding, to Marietta street. Send for samples.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is an unequalled medicine for children while teething. 25 cents.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Ladies' List.

to a public demonstration of the culinary uses of Cadan's "Red" beef extract will be free all this week, at C. J. Kemper's Grocery Company's store, corner Cedar and Peachtree street. The housekeepers of Atlanta are invited. summons

W. O. JONES'S FINE STABLES.

Located at 41 South Forsyth Street. For first-class livery of every description go to W. O. Jones. The finest horses and most stylish vehicles. Everything new. Best stables in the south for boarding horses. Special terms. Wedding and funeral calls a specialty. oct21-1m

Sleepers to Chattanooga.

Commencing Sunday, November 12th, the Western and Atlantic railroad will resume their sleeping car line between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Pullman's finest vestibuled cars will leave Atlanta on train No. 4 at 8:20 p. m., and passengers allowed to remain in sleeper at Chattanooga undisturbed until 7 o'clock next morning and returning sleepers will be placed in the union depot at Chattanooga and passengers can get into their berths at 9 o'clock p. m., although the train will not leave Chattanooga until about 2 a. m., and will arrive in Atlanta at 7 a. m. instead of 7:45 as at present. The berth rate between Atlanta and Chattanooga is only \$1.50 instead of \$2, the usual charge for a Pullman berth. nov-12-7t

MEETING NOTICE.

November 18, 1893.—The regular monthly meeting of the Georgia Veterinary Association will be held on Monday night next, at 7:30 p. m., in the Georgia Hotel, corner Cedar and Peachtree street. A cordial invitation is extended to all members of the association to be present. Also, a special invitation is extended to all who are interested in the progress of the association. JOHN R. EVANS, President. JOHN R. EVANS, Secretary. nov18 and mon

This

Tells of the Current Fashion.

To be very stylish the man's Overcoat must be long, very full and hang neatly from the shoulders. It is the Tailoring that settles all these things. Just as easy to have them right as wrong—if the merchant knows what he wants.

ONE PRICE
AND
PLAIN FIGURES

Melton and Kersey Overcoats, black, blue and oxford, are \$15, \$18, \$20, \$22.50, \$25 and \$30. Good, very good Overcoats at \$10, better at \$12.

Cut and hang count for much, so does length—but length alone isn't style, although some folks seem to think so. We see that all the essentials are looked to. As a consequence our Overcoat sales are surprisingly great.

Cads-Wells

Wedding Presents!

Sterling Silver,

Rich Cut Glassware,

French China,

IN BEAUTIFUL CASES.

We are especially prepared to meet the demands for HANDSOME WEDDING PRESENTS, and will take pleasure in showing you our selection.

MAIER & BERKELE,

31 and 93 Whitehall Street.

Our Slaughter Sale
Continues until
Entire stock is
Disposed of.

Remember, we are going
To close out everything.
Now is the time to get
Bargains in all styles
of Spring Vehicles
at Factory prices.

Call early and get your choice.
Opportunity of a lifetime.

Standard Wagon Co. of Ga.

Around the Postoffice.

DON'T FAIL TO SEE

P. H. SNOOK & SON'S

Immense Bargains in Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Suits, Lounges, Couches, Hat Racks, Book Cases, Desks, Chiffoniers, Fancy Chairs, Tables, and Hundreds of Fancy Articles.

EVERYTHING

At Half Prices. Must be sold.

HENRY R. POWERS,
RECEIVER.

WE WANT YOU TO SEE the new additions to our stock in the way of extra long cut double-breasted Sacks and Cut-away Suits; all new and stylish weaves. They were all bought away under price. You get them the same way. A big Overcoat stock. HIRSCH BROS. 44 Whitehall Street.

PLANE & FIELD
SELL AND UP
AMERICAN COAL at \$3.50 PER TON.
Telephone, No. 354. West Alabama Street and Central Railroad

COAL \$1.50!

and up. Send in your order and try us and be convinced that we sell the best and most elegant coal to be had, or have your money refunded if this statement is not true.

PHONE No. 203. SCIPLE SONS.

BUY ANTHRACITE, MONTEVALLO, JELICO, SPLINT, FROM R. O. CAMPBELL,
Yards—Magnolia Street and E. T. V. and Ga. Railroad. Telephone 394. Office—Edgewood Avenue, corner Peachtree. Telephone 1023. WRITE FOR PRICES.

GEO. P. HOWARD
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in JELICO COAL,
Best Alabama Coal.
Coal at yard handled entirely in bins. No possible chance to mix with dirt. Best arranged yard in the south. See it. Yard 130 Decatur street, corner Grant. Telephone 1143. Office 45 Edgewood Avenue, opposite Equitable building. Telephone 1003. oct21-2m

A. H. BENNING
SPLINT COAL,
\$3 and Upwards Per Ton.
Intended buyers will do themselves a favor if they will call at my yards before making their purchases. We have coal of various grades, suitable for all purposes. Prompt attention. Corner Simpson st. and railroad, Atlanta, Ga.

Mill, Railroad, Machine Shop
—AND—
Mining Supplies.
Metal and Woodworking MACHINERY.
Corrugated, V Crimped and Standing Seam Roofing.

The Brown & King Supply Company.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose, Packing, Etc.

Wrought Iron Pipe, Fittings and Brass Goods. Pipe cut to Specifications. Asbestos Pipe Covering and Cement.
47 and 49 S. BROAD STREET.

ATLANTA ELEVATOR CO.,
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Means Street W. and A. R.
ATLANTA, GA.

PETER LYNCH

Brookwood Floral Co.

95 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Sts.

And Branch Store 301 Peters Street

is now receiving his summer supply of jelly, Ambrosia, Minnie, Woodbury, Jasson, Metatop and Mason's improved and glassware fruit jars, plates, quarts and half-gallons, and of the best quality of glass. Also fresh turpentine of all kinds, fresh and genuine and true to name, and other large varieties of goods too numerous to mention here. Peter Lynch has at his Whitehall street store a large stock of the purest and best of wines, liquors, beers, ales and porters, tobacco, cigars and snuff, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. Orders promptly filled. TERMS CASH. oct24-1m

Growers of Choice Flowers

Salesroom, 13 Kimball house, Decatur street. Greenhouses at Brookwood, 3 1/2 miles out on Peachtree road. Visitors cordially invited to inspect same. Orders for shipment solicited. Telephone 175. oct24-1m